

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1840. [No. 21.

Published, semi-monthly, at \$1.50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

NOTICES.

(P)-All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald and African Repository, will be remitted to Mr. PINNEY, at Philadelphia; all others to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington.—Also, all communications in relation to the Repository,—the subscribers to which are earnestly requested to remit their subscriptions.

(P)-No letters to the Repository, will be taken out of the office, unless *post paid*.

(P) *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

"GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF AFRICA, ITS RIVERS, LAKES," &c., is the title of a late work by JAMES MCQUEEN, Esq., of London, a copy of which has been forwarded by a friend in England to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society; accompanying which is a map of an entirely new construction, which has been compiled with much labor. We have hastily perused this work, and find in it much that is new and interesting. The author has prefixed to his work a communication to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in which he reviews the policy of the British Government in relation to Africa and the Slave Trade for the last thirty years, and pronounces it not only useless, but mischievous, having greatly increased and aggravated the evils it was intended to remedy. In reading Mr. BUXTON's work on the Slave Trade, recently published, we were impressed with a belief, that the new measures in relation to Africa—recommended by him to the British Ministry—had originated with himself. But it now appears that the same policy was urged on the Government by Mr. MCQUEEN as early as the year 1820; and the failure of the measure then pursued for the suppression of the Slave Trade confidently predicted. We give extracts from the memorial to Lord MELVILLE, the then Minister:

"Without Great Britain can spread knowledge, civilization, and the advantages of legitimate commerce, and a desire for legitimate commerce throughout the interior regions of Africa, she will never put an end to the Slave Trade. All internal efforts will be of no avail. It is in Africa, my Lord, that this Slave Trade must be destroyed. It is in her bosom that this fearful pestilence which corrodes her vitals, and diseases and paralyzes her whole frame, must be eradicated—not by force, my Lord; no, but by the simple and easy process of showing the population and rulers of Africa that we will give more for the produce of their labor and of their lands, than

for the hand that raises or could raise that produce. Then, Africa and the Africans will abolish this trade. It is they alone can do it. All the efforts and all the navies of Europe, without their cordial support, will fail in the attempt."

The author gives extracts from a work written by him in the year 1821, entitled "Geography of Northern and Central Africa." His views and the measures recommended to the Government for the prevention of the Slave Trade and the regeneration of Africa, are the same as have been recently brought forward by Mr. BUXTON, and adopted by the Ministry. There is no efficient way to arrest the progress of this deep-rooted evil, but to teach the negroes useful knowledge and the arts of civilized life. Left to themselves, the negroes will never effectually accomplish this. It must be done by a mighty power which will take them under its protection,—a power sufficiently bold, enlightened, and just, to burst asunder the chains of that grovelling superstition which entrals and debases their minds, and which, with the voice of authority, can unite the present jarring elements which exist in Africa, and direct them to honorable and useful pursuits. A small portion of European knowledge and spirit would be sufficient to arouse the negro to assert his independence, and drive back, with shame and disgrace, any force which either the Moors or the Arabs could send against him. Until this is done—until the native princes are taught that they may be rich without selling men—and until Africa is shown that it is in the labor and industry of her population, and in the cultivation of her soil that true wealth consists—and until that population can see a power which can protect them from such degrading bondage—there can be no security for liberty or property in Africa; and consequently no wish or hope for improvement among her population. Slavery and a Slave Trade existed in all their virulence many centuries before Europe had any knowledge of Western and of Southern Africa. Were European abolition rendered ever so effectual—were all the traffic with the other places previously enumerated completely abolished—still this would scarcely dry up one tear that flows to swell the tide of African misery. Millions are still slaves—slaves to slaves, in Africa. "Only teach them, and show them that we will give them more for their produce than for the hand that rears it, and the work is done. All other methods and means will prove ineffectual."

In reference to the practicability and importance of a permanent settlement on the Niger, our author says:

"Granting that the navigation of the Niger was interrupted at Boussa, by reason of rapids or rocks rising amidst the stream, still we know that the river can be navigated in safety from Boussa upwards, and from Boussa downwards. Therefore, on this commanding spot let the British standard be firmly planted, and no power in Africa could tear it up. A trifling land carriage would then give the nation nearly all the advantages of an open navigation, and, by such a natural barrier, place the Niger completely under her control. Firmly planted in Central Africa, the British flag would become the rallying point for all that is honorable, useful, beneficial, just and good. Let Britain only form such a settlement, and give it that counte-

nance, support, and protection, which the wisdom and energy of British councils can give, and which the power and resources of the British empire can so well maintain, and Central Africa, to future ages, will remain a grateful and obedient dependency to this empire. The latter will become the centre of all the wealth, and the focus of all the industry, of the former. Then the Niger, like the Ganges, would acknowledge Great Britain as its protector; our King as its lord. The extent of country and population, the improvements, labors, and wants of which would be dependent upon, and stimulated to exertions by, a settlement on the Niger, is prodigious and altogether unequalled. The extent comprises a country of nearly 40° of longitude from E to W, and through the greater part of this extent, of 20° latitude from N to S—a space almost equal to Europe. Where the confluence of the Bahr Kulla with the Niger takes place, is the spot to erect the capital of our great African establishment. A city built there under the protecting wings of Great Britain, and extended, enriched, and embellished by the industry, skill, and spirit of her sons, would ere long become the capital of Africa. Fifty millions of people, yea, even a greater number, would be dependent on it."

What we have before alleged to be the real motives of the British Ministry in their recently disclosed African policy—*extension of empire and commerce*—is avowed by Mr. MCQUEEN. His views on this subject are expressed without disguise :

" We have failed, most signally and completely, after spending so much treasure. What, then, is next to be done? Great Britain cannot stand still in this matter. She cannot act so, and make herself the object of derision to the whole world. She must go on. She must put down the African foreign Slave Trade; OR IT WILL PUT DOWN ENGLAND—that is, reduce her to the RANK OF A SECONDARY POWER. It will, and speedily, too, CRUSH AND DESTROY ALL HER GREAT COLONIAL INTERESTS, on which she has lately expended £20,000,000 of money, and which colonial interests, during her late awful struggle, afforded those supplies to her marine, and those resources to her finances, which enabled her to triumph over all her enemies—over the world combined against her."

Mr. MCQUEEN thus addresses the British Ministry on a subject with which he is more familiarly acquainted than any man in England. The Ministry fully appreciate the value of the information given; they, in fact, have tendered to him the office of executing his own plans in Africa, and have desired him to draw up such forms of treaty and instructions as might be deemed necessary. These have been drawn up, and submitted by him to the Ministry for their consideration—a copy of which he gives in his work. Our author, therefore, may be presumed to enjoy the confidence of the Ministry. Although Mr. BUXTON has the credit of discovering and announcing the total failure of the British measure for suppressing the Slave Trade, and devising a new system of operation by which that trade is to be suppressed and Africa regenerated, our author had done all this twenty years since. We believe that he is nearer the throne than Mr. BUXTON, and will probably be the man who will direct the British operations in Africa. He speaks of civilizing and Christianizing Africa, and suppressing the Slave Trade on British account. He makes no appeals to the benevolent world for aid—no effort of free trade. His addresses are to Englishmen and

to the English nation—to their fears, to their pride, and their interest. He proposes to extend their commerce, and to make all Africa a dependency of the British empire. He says :

"Unfold the map of the world : We command the Ganges. Fortified at Bombay, the Indus is our own. Possessed of the islands in the mouth of the Persian Gulf, we command the outlets of Persia and the mouths of the Euphrates, and consequently of countries the cradle of the human race. We command at the Cape of Good Hope. Gibralter and Malta belonging to us, we control the Mediterranean. Let us plant the British standard on the island of Socatora—upon the island of Fernando Po, and inland upon the banks of the Niger ; and then we may say Asia and Africa ; for all their productions and all their wants, are under our control. It is in our power. Nothing can prevent us."

This does not look much like an appeal to the benevolent world for co-operation in elevating the degraded millions of Africa. The philanthropists of the United States will find nothing here to draw out their sympathies ; they will seek in vain for that disinterested spirit of benevolence which American Colonization presents. We learn from our author that Great Britain has expended, within the last thirty years, on her African establishments, and other measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, twenty-two millions, four hundred and twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and seventy-one pounds—which is not only totally lost, but other and vitally important British interests sacrificed. The great West India staple of sugar and coffee has for some years past been rapidly diminishing. This diminution has operated as a premium on similar articles produced in Cuba and Brazil. In 1808 Cuba produced six hundred thousand pounds of sugar, and eighteen millions of pounds of coffee. In 1838 her produce of sugar was three millions four hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and sixty-nine millions of pounds of coffee. In Brazil the quantity of sugar has been increased, within the same time, from four hundred thousand pounds to twenty millions of pounds, and coffee from two millions four hundred thousand pounds, to one hundred and thirty-four millions of pounds. In view of this extraordinary change in the British and foreign colonial produce, Mr. MCQUEEN says :

"Colonies, my Lord, more especially tropical colonies, ever have been the great source of strength—the sheet anchor of Great Britain in the hour of the greatest danger. The command of the trade of the tropical world, gave Great Britain, in fact, the command of the trade of the civilized world, and with it the supremacy of the world."

If the growth of tropical produce passes out of the hands of Great Britain, in the words of our author, she will be *reduced to a secondary power*. This can only be avoided, by cutting off the supply of laborers now obtained by Cuba and the Brazils from Africa. Great Britain must put down the Slave Trade, or that will put her down. Here we find the true reasons for a change of African policy—for the organization of civilization and agricultural societies, for the improvement of Africa and the prevention of the Slave Trade. That these plans will be vigilantly and successfully pro-

cuted, we have no doubt. We believe they present the only means by which the Slave Trade can be arrested, and the natives civilized and elevated. In fact, the attentions of the African must be turned to agriculture before the Government can realize that trade and commerce which will remunerate them for their expenditures. Interest, therefore, will induce the British Government to make great efforts to introduce civilization. Missionaries will be employed—and, in reference to this subject, Mr. MCQUEEN remarks :

" There are a class of men who might be made more eminently useful in that pursuit, and at less expense than any other : These are the missionaries, who proceed to spread the truths of the Gospel into Africa. These individuals, in their noble cause, must frequently be exposed to many hardships and inconveniences—perhaps from the want of pecuniary means, or from the want of a known channel and a responsible name, through which and by which they could obtain these. Such is the name and influence, and knowledge of the British Government throughout the world, that their servants and agents, civil, naval, military, and political, might in almost every instance, and in every quarter where such inconveniences may arise, be made the means of relieving, countenancing, and aiding these worthy men in every way by which their wants could be relieved, or their objects accelerated. These missionaries also might be qualified to make geographical and to take astronomical observations, &c. A few thousand pounds (£10,000) annually, my Lord, spent in this way, would prove more effectual in spreading knowledge, industry, and civilization, in Africa, than half a million annually spent in external efforts to extinguish the foreign African Slave Trade."

We believe the peculiar circumstances in which Great Britain has placed herself in relation to the Slave Trade and the abolition of Slavery, will induce her to advance ; she cannot retract. She will enter Africa—the plans of Mr. MCQUEEN will be carried out to some extent—Africa will attempt by native labor the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton on an extensive scale. Mr. MCQUEEN has no doubt of soon producing these articles cheaper than in any quarter of the globe, and looks with some confidence to supplying the market of Great Britain with cotton from the Niger. On this subject he says :

" Africa, throughout all her borders, but especially near the delta of the Niger, produces cotton in abundance and of the finest quality. It is the lightest of all kinds of cultivation, affords the speediest return, and requires less capital to carry it on than almost any other tropical produce. It is consequently the most proper description of produce with which to commence cultivation in Africa, and it is hardly necessary to point out the advantages which would arise to the country from such a course. The imports of cotton wool into Great Britain from the United States in 1838 were forty-four millions of pounds—for which this country must have paid at least sixteen millions of pounds sterling. While our manufactures are thus almost wholly dependent on these States for a supply of the raw materials, for the greatest and most extensive of all the branches of our manufactures, the country and the Bank of England are exposed to the danger of being at the pleasure of these States—stripped of gold from the immense command of the money market, which such a value in cotton gives to these States—and at the same time, while our manufacturers are deeply injured and restricted in their op-

erations by cotton monopolies got up in America. British packets are every two or three years subjected to be lightened to, it may be said, the extent of millions, from the same cause. This is a state of things which ought not to be suffered to exist, and which this great country ought not to endure."

From the extracts we have given, it will appear that the plans and remedies for the Slave Trade, and the elevation of Africa, of which we have recently heard much in this country, are, in all their essential features, exclusively British; and as such, do not commend themselves to Americans, whose benevolent efforts, through the American Colonization Society, for the colored race, are philanthropic, unmixed with selfishness, seeking not Africa, but the good of her children.

INTEREST CENTERING ON AFRICA.

In a former number we have spoken on this subject. The fact as there stated cannot be doubted. It stands forth confessedly conspicuous. The nations have begun to think of Africa. It is true, the prince of darkness yet holds his empire there. Indeed it would seem that he has summoned to an alliance with himself all the fiercer, fouler spirits of the earth. His thirst for human gore has received no abatement, and his allies hold rank in the same legion with himself. The cupidity of the slavers will never be satisfied till Africa has bled at every pore, and her sons have all been chained. They are determined to rend and to destroy as long as a victim can be found for their prey, and wealth be gained by the process. Never have they been so boldly desperate in the pursuit as now. A variety of causes have combined to accelerate the Slave Trade; and the nations that still legalize the traffic and enrich themselves by it, are looking to Africa with eagerness, and deprecating every thing that interferes with their designs.

But, we shall not be considered extravagant, when we say that even in this there is a shade of hope for the children of Ham! The very desperateness of the horrors of the Slave Trade, is calculated to awaken, and is rapidly awakening, a countervailing influence. Christendom cannot stand longer silent by, and see a continent bleed, and her sons go into captivity to death and hell. The tear of pity cannot cease to flow, nor the voice of prayer be hushed, while such cruel iniquity is perpetrated in a world where a God of justice reigns, whose power is almighty, and whose arm is strong to save. The spirit of benevolence has too deep a lodging in the pious heart, and the cause of missions has too strong a hold on Christian principle, to forget the children of sorrow, numerous as the sands of the sea, enduring woes more heartrending than can be told. Africa must be redeemed; her millions must be saved. Zion has made their cause her own! The watchmen on her walls have lifted up the voice; a cry has been heard, "the morning cometh!" Her pious sons will no more sleep on the watch-tower, nor slumber at their post. In solid phalanx they "toward Afric's centre move;"

nothing shall arrest their progress ; " no weapon that is formed against them shall prosper, and every tongue that riseth up in judgment against them shall be condemned." The voice of prophecy has long called the pious to come in their might and remove the curse from the land of Ham ; the star of Heaven's sending has led them to where Ethiopia was stretching out her hands. Under such divine influence, the spirit of benevolence has been thoroughly roused ; the fervor of prayer vividly enkindled ; and all that is now doing for Africa's welfare is the legitimate and acknowledged offspring of faith and prayer.

It is no mean or mercenary motive that has brought this dark land into the circle of American sympathy. The action of the blessed Gospel on the hearts of men, has led them to inquire " What can be done ? " The exercise of faith and prayer has imparted wisdom and stability to their plans ; and the great scheme of Colonization is the result. Here, then, we rest our hopes for Africa. We know that, in attempting to carry out the leading principles of Colonization, we are guided by the genuine spirit of the Gospel of the Son of God ; and that we are sustained, not merely by the prayers of the friends of this specific enterprise, but by the prayers of all who love the Gospel, and long to see the nations of the earth baptized in its spirit : they are our fellow helpers, " together with God ;" they are co-workers with us ; though it may be true of some of them, that they like not our plans, and would, if possible, destroy our machinery, yet we know that when they breathe the spirit of the Gospel, they sympathise with us ; when they pray for the spread of the Gospel, they give an impulse to our cause ; when they plead that Zion's time of glory may come, they help us to bring near the triumph of Colonization ; and when they contribute of their substance to aid in preaching the Gospel to every creature, our treasury feels enriched. Every thing which increases the amount of piety in the churches, and awakens the spirit of liberality towards a perishing world, gives additional force to the principles we advocate, and additional power to their influence over the hearts of men. They may not attempt to " cast out devils" in the very way that we do ; but where their influence tends to the same grand result, there we hail them as our allies in the work of salvation. Should any of them be so thoughtless as to turn their hand against us, or attempt to use the power of prayer to the disadvantage of our cause, we know it cannot prevail. It is like praying against the course of Divine Providence. Our cause has not only had its origin in faith and prayer, and the principles of the Gospel ; it has also been most signally adopted, owned, and blessed of Heaven, in its operation. The manner in which the Colonization Society has been carried through its perils by sea and by land, and in its own country and among false brethren ; the wonderful protection which has been granted to its feeble colony on the unguarded coast of a savage land ; the extensive influence for good which it has gained over the neighboring tribes, and the glorious revivals of religion which it has enjoyed ; are all so many monuments of the favor

of Heaven—are all so many and so indisputable proofs that it is the cause of God—that his power and his love are pledged to carry it forward! What, then, are we to fear while pleading in its behalf, and laboring to carry it forward? “God has blessed,” and who can reverse it? “Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob; neither is there any divination against Israel. According to this time, it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel, What hath God wrought?” Behold, this cause shall rise up as a great lion, and lift up itself as a young lion; it shall not lie down until it hath gone from conquering unto conquest, and the object of its warfare is accomplished.

This argument in favor of Colonization we think none can gainsay or resist; it originated in, and is carried out by, the spirit of the Gospel.

It may, however, be strengthened by another consideration. The purposes of God, when known to men, constitute the rule of their duty. What He designs to accomplish men may not oppose, but must unite to achieve. What, then, are the great designs of the Sovereign of all worlds, with reference to Africa, and her long lost and trodden down children? Has he any treasures of mercy in reserve for her? Do his providence and his grace embrace her? Most certainly. For, in addition to his general designs with reference to the spread of the Gospel over all lands, He has made special mention of the sons of Ham, and spoken in terms of no equivocal import in reference to their future destiny. “Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to the Lord.” Through the influence of Colonization, more than thirty thousand natives of Africa are now fulfilling this prophecy. God, then, not only designs that this, and its kindred prophecy, should be fulfilled; He also designs to make *Colonization* the chief agency in securing this desirable result. He will continue to do as he has already done. He will pursue and complete every work which his hand has commenced. What the designs of God are for the future, may now be read in the recorded history of Colonization.

The rule, then, of our duty is plain: We have the Gospel in our possession. Africa has been purchased by the blood of the Son of God. She must be made acquainted with this system of his love. Colonization is a Heaven-owned and Heaven-blessed means of doing this. Colonization is the only means which God has yet signally owned, or which He has commended by its success to our support. Colonization is the only scheme which gives any fair prospect or promise of our reaching to bless and save the millions of Africa! Surely, then, it is every man’s duty to aid to the extent of his ability and his influence, the cause of Colonization. It is not safe to be found crossing the designs of God. It is not wise to continue “to curse whom he hath not cursed, or to refuse to bless whom he hath blessed.”

This is the attitude in which the cause of Colonization stands before this community and the world. It lays claim to a birth-place in Zion—to have been reared on the sincere milk of the Word—to have been inspirited with the breath of prayer—to have been nerved with a power all divine—and to have been made, by the blessing of Jehovah, the honored agent, in the sig-

nal fulfilment of inspired prophecy. With these manifested evidences of the favor of Heaven, it rises above all fear of defeat, and claims the liberal and ungrudging support of all who love the Gospel, and hope in the mercy of the Son of God.

Are there those who design to obey the precepts of Christianity, and yet withhold their aid from the cause of Colonization? We entreat them to pause, and ponder well the course they pursue. Are there those who desire to harmonize with God and have the spirit of Christ, and who yet refuse their support to the principles we advocate? We call upon them to examine the ground they tread, lest haply they be found fighting against God! Are there any who love the cause for which we plead, and who have not given it *all* the aid in their power? We only need call their attention to the exigencies of the case. A great work is yet to be accomplished. To every friend we say, in conclusion, rely upon the goodness of your cause. Cherish dependence upon God. "He fights for you." Plead his continued blessing; and you shall ultimately see the reward of your labor, in a "far more exceeding and an eternal weight of glory."

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BUXTON'S REMEDY.

THE real object of the British agents in advising the emigration of free colored men from this country to the West Indies, will be better understood when we see what class of emigrants are sent from the West Indies to Africa. The following extracts from "Mr. BUXTON's Remedy," &c., not only show his general plans, but the advances already made towards their accomplishment:

AGENTS TO BE OBTAINED.—We have already seen the desirableness of educating and civilizing the inhabitants of Africa, and a number of facts have been brought to light, tending to show that there is at least as great a readiness on their part to receive instruction, as on our part to communicate it. The question now remains, who are to be the instructors? The climate is generally viewed as unfavorable to Europeans; and this being the case, I have great satisfaction in finding that from among the liberated Africans in our West Indian Colonies, we are likely to be furnished with a number of persons in whom are united the desirable qualifications of fitness for the climate, competency to act as teachers, and willingness to enter upon the work.

An important feature of the present time is this: that the exertions of the missionaries in the West Indies are beginning to tell on their converts, in the missionary spirit which they have imparted. There is a feeling in the hearts of our emancipated negroes towards the land of their origin, which seems to have arisen spontaneously in various congregations.

Last December, in the hope that openings might ere long occur for the employment of native agents, I addressed, through the Rev. Mr. TREW, a circular to the heads of missionary societies, inquiring whether trustworthy persons could be found for various departments of our operations. Before answers could be received, the Rev. Mr. DYER, the secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, transmitted to me an inquiry, on their part, in the following letter to the committee at home, from the minister of one of their congregations in Jamaica:

[Nov. 1,

"MONTego Bay, Jan. 21, 1839.

"We beg to press upon your attention a subject of vast importance, and shall feel thankful if, at the earliest opportunity, you will bring it before the members of the committee, with our earnest request that they will take it into their prayerful and serious consideration, and without delay adopt measures to realize the desires of many thousands of their fellow Christians in this island. The subject is a mission to the interior of Western Africa—the land from which the beloved people of our charge, as their forefathers, were stolen, and which is at present without the light of the Gospel, and suffering under accumulated wrongs. We, their ministers, feel on this subject an intense interest, while in *their* hearts the strongest emotions are excited for the perishing land of their fathers. The conversion of Africa to God is the theme of their conversation and of their prayers, and the object of their most ardent desires. For this they are willing to toil, and devote the fruits of their labors, while some are anxious to go themselves, and proclaim to their kindred the love of Christ in dying for their salvation. In short, a feeling prevails among the members of our churches, to check which would injure their piety, and we believe would grieve the Divine Spirit, by whose gracious influence these feelings have been excited.

"There being no direct communication between this island and Africa, and few sources of information respecting that country being opened to us, we are at a loss to fix upon any plan to carry our desires into effect, and are therefore desirous that the committee should give it all the consideration which it demands, and as early as possible communicate their sentiments to us."

The following letter to myself, from a highly respectable gentleman, is of a somewhat similar character:

"KINGSTON, JAMAICA, MAY 1, 1839.

"It is very remarkable, that before being acquainted with the movements in England, we had been acting, in some measure, practically on your principles. Three or four months ago, a large meeting, consisting of betwixt two thousand and three thousand persons, was held in this city, for the purpose of considering the best means of Christianizing Africa, by such Christian agency as we could collect in this island. I was president of that meeting, and on my return home, what was my surprise to find upon my table Mr. TREW's circular, inquiring to what extent a Christian commercial agency for operations in Africa could be procured here. We have had since another meeting, when a society was organized for the Evangelization of Africa by means of native agency. The object has excited the deepest interest in the black population, and I have no doubt we shall be able to make a commencement at least. Your plan is much more extensive. I think you may rely on securing from the West Indies an agency of negroes and colored persons efficient for establishments either civil or commercial, as might be thought advisable. A good common education is generally within the reach of all classes now. The negro is naturally a very susceptible creature—perhaps naturally the most favorably disposed of any of the human family, to receive and avail himself of the advantages which may be put in his way; but by some fatality, unaccountable on any principle save that 'the time to favor it had not come,' the tribe has remained an outcast and the country a waste.

"One poor African, named JAMES KEATS, left this country a few months ago, really on a pilgrimage to his native land, that he might carry the Gospel there. We are anxious to hear of him. He had reached Sierra Leone, and had, I believe, embarked in Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, for the Congo river, which he intends to ascend.

"I have also received a letter from the Rev. JOHN BEECHAM, stating that a number of agents might be obtained from among the Wesleyan negroes in the West Indies, who are already qualified for the work 'to a good extent,' and who, by the necessary training, might prove valuable auxiliaries to the cause."

The Rev. Mr. HOLBERTON, rector of St. John's, has also stated his views on the subject, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. TREW, dated at Antigua, March 6, 1839, of which the following is an extract :

"The subject of your circular has long occupied my mind ; and now that it has come, soliciting inquiry on the points, I cannot help laying before you what seems to me a very feasible and comparatively unexpensive mode of proceeding in this deeply interesting work. Instead of having a college erected in one of these islands for the reception of native black and colored youths of promise, I would respectfully recommend, that an agent be sent to this island, and there gather about him a band of black and colored youth, to be trained and educated especially for the employments proposed in your letter, more especially as missionaries. *Nothing is better than an infant school as the first training place of a future missionary*, as he is then likely to be moulded into a pains-taking, persevering, simple-minded man.

"From persons so employed and approved, your agent might make a selection. Such as he made choice of should be trained by him, and domesticated with him for a time, and when the necessary measure of fitness was apparent, should be sent for one year to the Church Missionary Society's college, in England ; and when you forward them from England, send as their superintendent one of ourselves—a minister who shall direct their energies aright, bear with their weaknesses, and keep united heart and mind in the great work on which they had been sent out. I do not see how you can move a step in this great undertaking, without sending out an agent of decided piety, sound judgment, and competent ability to instruct and direct those who are to be committed to his charge ; but let him be no sectarian.

"On the whole, then, you will see that I do not hold the scheme which you state in your letter to be at all a visionary one ; but am sanguine enough to hope, that if you proceed in the plan I recommend, you will attain the desired end by a very speedy, and sure and safe way. I rejoice in the prospect of such an undertaking. It will be the most righteous compensation that could be made to Africa, for all the wrongs England, through former years, took part with other nations in doing to her. Of a truth, how beautiful will be to her the feet of the sons of those who were cruelly torn from her soils in years past, returning to her shores again with the everlasting Gospel in their hands, and their mouths opened to declare unto her what God hath wrought."

The Rev. JOHN CLUX, Baptist missionary in Jamaica, stated to me, in a letter dated September 16, 1839, that the case of Africa was exciting deep sympathy amongst the members of his congregation. He also named several negroes, already qualified to some extent, who were willing and even anxious to enter immediately upon the work, and stated his full conviction that an ample number of native agents might, after suitable education, be available from the island of Jamaica, for the important purposes of African instruction.

To this it must be added, that some advances have already been made. The Church Missionary Society have a normal school for the education of teachers at Sierra Leone. By the last statement, it appears that sixteen are now in the course of education under the effective instructions of Rev. G. A. KISSELLING, who speaks favorably of his scholars. By a summary issued

May, 1839, it appears that there are 5,098, of all ages, under the care of this society; and the report of this year states, "with thankfulness to Almighty God, the steady progress of this first established of the society's missions."

The report of the Wesleyan mission for this year has the following paragraph, page 68 :

"The state of the work at the West African stations is very gratifying, and the openings for more extended usefulness are most inviting. At Sierra Leone nearly two thousand persons are united together in religious fellowship, and the schools are prosperous; the stations at the Gambia are increasing in importance; and at McCarthy's island the committee for the civilization department are exerting themselves for the benefit of the converted natives; the kingdoms of Woolli and Bondaw, which the enterprising spirit of Mr. Fox has explored, and other places, are open to the missionaries. At Cape Coast, the rapid spread of the Gospel calls for the most grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, who has crowned the labor of his servants with signal success; and in the midst of the acknowledgments resulting from the painful visitations of disease and death, which these missions from time to time experience, it is an alleviating consideration that a native agency is rising up, by which the work may, at no distant period, be prosecuted without so large a sacrifice of life and health on the part of European missionaries."

The Wesleyans have declared their intention to establish a college on McCarthy's island, for the education of children of natives of the higher classes, in connexion with the experimental farm. One benevolent individual—Dr. LINDOE—has engaged to give £1,000 to the institution.

The Church missionaries have prepared, and with the help of the Bible Society, printed, translations of the Gospel of St. Mathew in the Ballom, Mandingo, and Susos languages, in which they have also printed grammars or lesson-books, as well as in the Eyo or Akie, and the Sharbro. The American missionaries have published elementary books in the Greybo and Bassa languages. I have before mentioned the Wolof lessons of HANNAH KILHAM. The Rev. R. M. McBRIAR, of the Wesleyan Society, has published a complete grammar of the Mandingo Auqther. Wesleyan missionary, the Rev. W. ARCHBELL, has published a grammar of the Sechuana language, of South Africa, which has been also critically investigated by the French missionary, M. CASALIS, and is supposed to be the key to the dialect prevailing from the Congo to Delagoa bay.

I am not amongst the number of those who derive encouragement from the vicinity of the Mohamedans. I must confess that I apprehend a more stubborn resistance to the diffusion of knowledge, especially that which is the best and the most civilizing, from the followers of the Prophet, than from the simple and docile, though barbarous tribes of Central Africa. Mohamedanism also gives the sanction of religion to the Slave Trade, and even enjoins it as a mode of converting the heathen. That people are "Kaffering, and do not say their prayers, the dogs!" is a sufficient reason for true believers making war upon them, and carrying them into slavery. Their prejudices are so deeply rooted, that some missionaries do not hesitate to say they would rather deal with Pagans than with Mohamedans.

Yet, even with these there is some encouragement; to a certain extent, they go along with us. There are points in the Mohamedan faith which we may turn to account in attempting to introduce better instruction. The Mussulmans of the West do not regard Christians with the same horror as those of the East; they seem to be favorably impressed by finding that we

acknowledge much of their own sacred history; and with them the names of Abraham and Moses serve to recommend our holy books.

We may make common cause also with them in Africa, in our common abhorrence of the bloody rites and sacrifices of the Pagans. Thus Mr. HUTCHINSON writes from Coomassia : " This place now presents the singular spectacle of a Christian and Mohamedan agreeing in two particulars : rejecting fetishes, and absenting themselves from human sacrifices and other abominations. The rest of the people, of whatever country they may be, when the king's horns announce any thing of the kind, strive who will get there first to enjoy the agonies of the victims."

Hitherto, education has been entirely in the hands of the Mohamedans ; and, in fact, the Arabic is, to a considerable extent, the common language of Central Africa.

The travels of the Mohamedans have, to a certain degree, enlarged their minds. They are the leaders of most of the caravans, and some travel merely for pleasure. Mr. FOX mentions seeing at McCarthy's island, a Moor, who had come across the Continent from Medina, and was much interested at being shown on a map the places he had passed through. " When questioned as to the object he had in view in coming so far, his answer was, he merely came for ' take walk ; ' he wished to see the Gambia, Senegal, &c." Mr. FOX gave him the New Testament, in Arabic, which he read with tolerable ease.

It becomes evident, therefore, that our way is not totally blocked up ; but that there are many circumstances which will tend to facilitate our efforts of disseminating knowledge and religion among those who are the objects of our sympathy ; and the encouragement and stimulus to exertion which we receive from these ought to be in proportion to the magnitude of the enterprise we contemplate, and of the results we expect will follow. The elevation of the native mind, as it is the only compensation we can offer for the injuries we have inflicted on Africa, so it is the truest, the cheapest, and the shortest road to the downfall of the Slave Trade, and of those frightful superstitions which it has tended to preserve.

FROM LIBERIA.

Extracts from Gov. Buchanan's last Despatch, dated Sept. 1.

It distresses me to have to announce, the melancholy fact, of several more deaths among the late emigrants, since my last despatch. Forty one, in all, have died. It is impossible to find any adequate cause for this almost unparalleled mortality. The people were all provided with comfortable quarters, immediately on landing ; and every possible attention was bestowed upon them during their illness. Dr. JOHNSON, with Dr. THORN and his son, as assistants, was with them continually, and much of Mr. SHERIDAN's time also was devoted to them, both by night and day : nurses too were provided for such families as needed them, and every pains were taken to procure fresh meats, vegetables, &c., for their use, which were generally prepared under the personal inspection of Dr. JOHNSON or Mr. SHERIDAN. Still, in the mysterious orderings of God's providence, numbers of them died, in spite of all the skill and care with which they were treated. We mourn their loss, and wonder at the terrible dispensation which has so soon taken them away from us : but it is the Lord's doing, and who shall arraign his wisdom or his mercy ?

You allude to certain reports which have been circulated in America, that these poor people were neglected in their illness, and that much of their

suffering and mortality, might have been prevented. The man who could be guilty of reporting such malicious falsehoods, deserves a worse punishment than I should be willing to inflict. Can it be that disappointed avarice and professional jealousy could prompt to such infamous conduct?

I am happy to say that all the surviving emigrants appear to be entirely over the fever, and are doing well. Most of them are in their houses at Bexley, and every mail brings me good reports of their progress in clearing and planting their lands. I have had several applications lately from the older settlers of Edina and Bassa Cove, for farms at that place, which I am disposed to grant, on my next visit there. Our progress in the agricultural department, though not rapid, is steady, and I have good hopes of being able to see satisfactory reports of this important interest before the close of another year. There have been twenty-three thousand coffee trees planted at Bexley, Bassa Cove and Edina: of that number nearly 19,000 were planted this year. In this town there have been four thousand planted this season by one person, Mr. BENEDICT, and some small lots by others. Several acres of sugar cane also have been planted in this county; but I shall have a correct statement on this subject, embracing other interesting points, prepared and sent you by the next vessel.

From the Liberia Herald.

THE KONDAHS.—This powerful nation appears to be rapidly on the wane, and bids fair to be shortly among the “has beens” of past time. After ravaging the whole country, for one hundred and fifty miles on every side, and laying it under a humiliating and galling tribute, it seems to be crumbling to ruins for want of common bond of union, or cementing principle. This, however, is nothing more than the natural fate of a mass, composed of materials so completely heterogenous, and thrown together by events purely casual. The name Kondah as we use it, is national, or rather generic, and it is applied to all those individuals of different and distant tribes, who from different motives, collected themselves into a focus under the renowned Boson. This nation is composed of Mandingoos, Boozees, Foulahs, Brondahs, Mamboos Quahdroons, Bandas, Pesseys, Gorahs, Veys, Araws, and Barlings. Boson was not a hereditary chief. He was born to neither wealth nor title. He owed his distinction to himself—he originated his own nobility. When he conceived the design of a kingdom, he raised his standard, and in the smiling and picturesque valley destined to be enlivened by Bo Porah, individuals of every rank, fugitives from justice, and slaves from their masters, found a safe and peaceful sanctuary. As the qualifications for membership in this community, were such as all could present, Boson was soon able, not only to take rank, but to assume a commanding attitude among the tribes around him. His fame rapidly spread; chiefs and warriors came from great distances, and enrolled themselves among his adherents. As each chief and headman was followed by a train of needy adventurers, Boson was at once regarded *King pass all turrer king*. His rapid increase in power alarmed the kings around him. They first looked with jealousy and apprehension, but before they could concert measures of resistance, they found resistance would be in vain, and sullenly submitted to become the tools of his ambition. This was the origin of the Kondah nation,* and their subsequent character has strikingly corresponded with their origin—a lawless banditti, plundering the country on an enlarged and systematic plan, cemented by no stronger tie than the love of plunder, and prepared to

*It has been said there is a distinct tribe, to which the cognomen “Konah” is peculiar. But after the strictest inquiry of those who have resided at Bo Porah, we can get no information that there is such a tribe.

act for or against any, as their avarice should be best fed. It is evident that it required no ordinary skill in the science of governing, to hold in quietude such restless and turbulent elements—to preserve them from intestine commotion, or from flying off in endless confusion. Boson was aware of the difficulty, but he was equal to the task. To a noble and commanding person, he added a shrewdness and keenness of intellect, and a knowledge of the human character, that entitled him to a better situation. He separated the different tribes, and placed each apart at some small distance from Bo Porah. From each he selected the most active and influential individual, made him responsible for the conduct of the whole, and gave him sole jurisdiction in all matters that did not affect the general weal. These chiefs and heads of tribes were treated with marked attention and courtesy by the king; were admitted to his counsels on the most important matters; and thus they shared the honors, if not the emoluments, of state. By these and other means equally artful, he contrived to hold these dupes firm in their fidelity. Lest, however, idleness and frequent and familiar intercourse, should ferment into conspiracy and rebellion, he contrived to keep each tribe separately employed upon distant warlike expeditions; and, as whatever was obtained by one was regularly shared among all, each felt a deep solicitude for the others' success, and was ready, in the event of failure, to be loud in complaint against the party to which blame, real or feigned, could be attached. Thus, a source of complaint was artfully kept open, ready to be alledged whenever a refractory spirit should manifest itself. By these and other means equally artful, did he contrive to maintain these refractory and turbulent spirits in a tolerable degree of quietude. But, notwithstanding all his arts, symptoms of decay and dissolution had begun to manifest themselves sometime before his death. The chiefs had become so confident of their own strength, and inflated with the idea of their own importance, they are said to have overruled his wishes on one or two important occasions.

Up to the time of his death, however, he continued to be their centre of attraction, and the principle that held the repulsive particles in a tolerable degree of union. Immediately on his demise, they began to crumble—each chief calling off his followers to erect an independent kingdom for himself, and to pursue such a separate line of conduct as pride or interest dictated. The population of metropolitan Bo Pora'i is said to have dwindled already from twelve or fifteen hundred to less than four hundred; and the decreation is daily going on, so that soon the city will afford materials for a story of by-gone days. The people, many of them, are wandering off in every direction, prepared to join any standard that promises plunder with impunity. It may be asked why, if we have given the true character of the Kondahs, have they never encountered us? And why did Boson continue, up to the time of his death, so firm a friend of the Colony? Many reasons may be assigned for his friendship. The circumstances under which he first manifested his good will were extremely humiliating to us, and he may have been impelled by that pride which every great and generous mind feels in protecting innocent weakness from lawless outrage. The event moreover afforded an opportunity for him to exhibit his power in proud contrast with the weakness of the kings around us. And further, we are authorized, from the known character of the man, to believe that he had the sagacity to foresee the Americans triumphant over all opposition, and secure in a firm footing on the soil, and that he wisely bespoke their gratitude and future friendship, by a generous tender of his service in their distress. He in fact saw in the future settlement a ready market for his produce, without being subjected to the inconvenience of depending upon casual traders. We have, however, no belief that all his people were influenced by the same motives, for we have the best of proof, that since his death, we have encountered their influence both in the cabinet and the field.

[Nov. 1.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

*To the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from Sept. 25,
to Oct. 25, 1840.*

Massachusetts.—Northampton, in part of the legacy of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by L. Strong, Esq.	250 00
Vermont State Society.—by D. Baldwin, Treasurer	40 00
Rhode Island.—by Rev. Dorus Clark, Agent, Pawtucket, of which \$30 is to constitute the Rev. C. Blodgett L. M.	36 80
Bristol, of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. Thomas Shepard L. M.	49 81
Newport, of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. Francis Vinton, L. M.	63 50 150 11
Connecticut.—Milford, Collections in the 1st Society	12 08
New York State.—check on Albany	16 00
New Jersey State Society.—Amount contributed towards the last ex- pedition, by Hon. W. Halsey, agent	2,054 00
Pennsylvania State.—Phi'adelphia, from E. F. Bachus, Esq., for the 9th and 10th instalments on his subscription	200 00
Maryland.—Annapolis, donation from "a Friend"	6 00
Ohio.—Richmond, donation from Rev. Thos. Hunt	5 00
Virginia.—Frédericksburg, Female Col. Society, Miss A. M. Lo- max, Tr. viz: Jane S. Hunter, \$10; Mary E. Hunter, \$5; Eleanor Roy Micon, \$5; others, \$9	29 00
Albemarle county, John Pilson, donation	7 00
Leesburg, by the Rev. S. G. Rozell	8 22
Theological Seminary, Alexandria, from the members, by Mr. Rook	7 04
Collections by Rev. Jos. S. Collins, agent	60 00
Collections by Rev. C. Cummins, D. D. agent, viz: to consti- tute the following gentlemen Life Members:	
Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Rev. W. G. Campbell and Rev. John McElhenney, each \$30	
Abingdon, Rev. Stephen Taylor by Ladies of his church, \$30	
Salem, Roanoke county, Rev. Urias Powers, by Ladies of that place, \$30	
Christianburg, Rev. N. Chevalier, by his friends in part, \$15,50	
Fincastle, Rev. Stephen F. Cocke, by Ladies of his church, in part, \$8,50	
Buchanan, Rev. Henry Paine, by Ladies of his church in part, \$7,00	
On subscription of \$100, payable in ten annual instalments, 1st payment;	
Salem, Roanoke county, John H. Griffin, N. Buzzell, Rev. U. Powers and Col. E. McClanahan, \$10 each	
Cloverdale, Botetourt county, George P. Tayloe, \$10	
Big Lick, Roanoke county, Rev. D. M. Wharton and Col. John R. Richardson, each \$10	
Baners, Gen. Edward Watts, \$10	
Huntingdon, Mrs. Sarah Betts, \$10	
Fincastle, John T. Anderson, 1st payment on subscription of \$50, \$5	
General Collections \$287,05 —total,	593 05 \$644 31
	\$3,377 50

Receipts.

Nett proceeds, hhds. tobacco left out of shipment per Saluda in January last	736 75
Balance of freight per ship Saluda	15 00
Interest and Exchange	19 20 771 05
	\$4,148 55